

## DISTRIBUTION RECORDS OF SPONGILLA FLIES (NEUROPTERA:SISYRIDAE)<sup>1</sup>

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Records of sisyrids are rather few and scattered. Parfin and Gurney (1956) summarized those of the New World. Of six species of *Sisyra* *S. panama* was known from but two specimens from Panama, *S. nocturna* from but one partial specimen from British Honduras, and *S. minuta* from but one male from the lower Amazon near Santarém, Pará, Brazil. Of eleven species of *Climacia*, *C. striata* was known from a single male from Panama, *C. tenebra* from a single female from Honduras, *C. nota* from a lone female from Venezuela, *C. chilena* from one female from southern Chile, *C. carpenteri* from two females from Paraguay, *C. bimaculata* from a female from British Guiana and one from Surinam, *C. chapini* from seven specimens from Texas and New Mexico, and *C. basalis* from fourteen females from one locality in British Guiana and one from a ship. *C. townesi* was known from 41 females taken by one man along the Amazon River between Iquitos, Peru and the vicinity of Santarém, Brazil.

To round out the records presented by Parfin and Gurney: *Sisyra apicalis* was known from Georgia, Florida, Cuba, and Panama; *S. fuscata* from British Columbia, Alaska, Ontario, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Massachusetts, and Maine; *S. vicaria* from the Pacific northwest and from most of the eastern half of the United States and southern Canada. *Climacia areolaris* also occurs in most of the eastern half of the United States and Canada. *C. californica* occurs in Oregon and northern California.

Navás (1928:319) listed *C. areolaris* from the Lago de Xochimilco in the central valley of Mexico. It is unlikely that this population is actually *C. areolaris*. If not *C. chapini*, it probably represents a species yet undescribed. Navás (1935:38) reported *C. basalis* from Corumbá, Mato Grosso, Brazil. This population is perhaps more likely to represent *C. carpenteri*, which had not then been described.

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Even in the United States, the records of the best known and most widespread species are scant. I have made no special effort to collect sisyrids within the past twenty years, but in the process of seeking riffle beetles, I have turned up the following records that may be of value to someone. BRAZIL: PARÁ: Riozinho (a tributary of the Rio Fresco which flows into the Xingú), 68/6/10, sponge with 2 sisyrid larvae not identified to genus; MEXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA: Rio Chorro near Agua Caliente at the southern end of the peninsula, 73/7/29, sponge with old *Climacia* cocoon above water near by; MEXICO: DURANGO; east of La Ciudad at an elevation of about 9,000 feet, 64/11/30, spongewith *Climacia* larvae; MEXICO: DURANGO: Rio Chico west of Durango at an elevation somewhat above 7,000 feet, 64/11/30, sponge with *Climacia* larvae; IOWA: FRANKLIN CO.: east of Hampton, 68/7/8, sponge with 2 sisyrid larvae not identified to genus (there are no records of either *Climacia* or *Sisyra* from Iowa); KENTUCKY: BELL CO.: Pineville, 72/8/20, sponge with 5 larvae of *Sisyra*, presumably *S. vicaria*; NORTH DAKOTA: FOSTER CO.: Juanita Lake, 68/7/31, 4 *Sisyra* larvae taken by Ralph Stoaks (new state record); OKLAHOMA: JOHNSTON CO.: Pennington Creek just above Tishomingo, 72/7/25, 25 cocoons of *Climacia areolaris* (7 adults were reared; other cocoons produced pteromalid wasps).

My larvae from Brazil could well be either *Climacia townesi* or *Sisyra minuta*, or possibly a new species. My larvae from the Mexican state of Durango may belong to the species occurring in the Valle de Mexico or to a new species. The *Climacia* cocoon from southern Baja California very likely represents a new species.

Whereas neither sponges nor sisyrids were observed in Lake Texoma during the first five or ten years after its impoundment in 1946, both sponges and *Climacia areolaris* are now common at least around the boathouse of the University of Oklahoma Biological Station in Marshall County. The situation now approximates that in Lake Erie described by Brown (1952). Pteromalid wasps parasitoid upon the pupae are also now comparable in numbers to those described by Brown (1951).

Although Chandler (1956:235) indicated that *Sisyra* was not known from Australia, the genus is reasonably well represented on that continent. Smithers (1973) summarizes new and old records of five species of *Sisyridina*, thus extending the known range of that genus from India to Australia.

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**ABSTRACT.**—Sponges with sisyrid larvae are reported from 2 states of Mexico for the first time: mountain streams in Durango and near Agua Caliente in Southern Baja California. Each of these populations may represent a new species of *Climacia*. Larvae from a headwater tributary of the Xingú River in Pará, Brazil could be those of *Climacia townesi* of *Sisyra minuta*, if not of a new species. New state records from the United States: 2 larvae of undetermined genus near Hampton, Franklin Co., Iowa; 4 *Sisyra* larvae from Juanita Lake, Foster Co., North Dakota. New county records in states with few previous records: *Sisyra vicaria* (?) larvae at Pineville, Bell Co., Kentucky; *S. vicaria* adults in Flint Creek, Delaware Co., Oklahoma; *Climacia areolaris* pupae and associated parasitoid pteromalid wasps near Tichomingo, Johnston Co., Oklahoma. Sponges and *Climacia areolaris* have become common in parts of Lake Texoma, Marshall Co., Oklahoma; so have the parasitoid pteromalid wasps which attack the sisyrid pupae. Attention is called to a new species of *Sisyridina* from Australia. — Harley P. Brown, Department of Zoology, University of Oklahoma, 730 Van Vleet Oval, Norman, Oklahoma 73069.

**Descriptors:** Neuroptera, Sisyridae, *Climacia*, *Sisyra*, *Sisyridina*, distribution records, spongilla flies.